

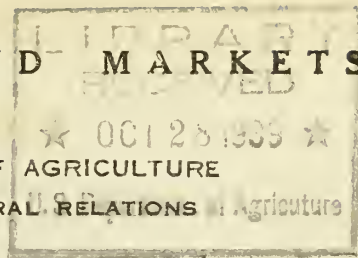
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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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LATE CABLES

Yugoslavia 1939 area sown to corn estimated at 6,575,000 acres and production forecast at 145,425,000 bushels as against 7,022,000 acres and 187,229,000 bushels reported for 1938. (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.)

India cotton, second forecast for 1939-40 places area at 18,269,000 acres compared with revised forecast for this time last year of 21,488,000 and final estimate of 23,553,000 acres for 1938-39. (Director of Statistics, Calcutta.)

Cuban winter tomato crop for 1939-40 expected to equal last year's production, with estimated exports of 1,200,000 lugs (of 32 pounds). All other vegetable crops now estimated same as last year except lima beans, which probably will be one-fourth less. (American consulate general, Habana.)

Arrangement with Great Britain guarantees purchase of South African wool clip otherwise unsold at a price at least equal to the Australian price. Government policy to keep market unrestricted, except as to alien enemies. Sales to be held regularly if conditions warrant. United States continued to be principal buyer at October 9 sales at Port Elizabeth and Capetown. Twelve-month wool, 70s and 64/70s super combing in good demand at unchanged prices. (American Embassy, Pretoria.)

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CURRENT BREAD-GRAIN ESTIMATES

Official production estimates of 1939 wheat crops in 31 countries reporting total 3,288,533,000 bushels, a decrease of only about 100 million bushels from the combined outturn of these countries in 1938, when they accounted for about 75 percent of the estimated world total. Nearly all estimates and revisions received in recent weeks have been above earlier expectations, and it appears probable that world production in 1939 will not fall far below the record of 1938 if the Canadian crop is revised upward, as some expected, and the Southern Hemisphere harvests a good crop.

Rye production in 20 countries reporting is estimated at 915,790,000 bushels, about 6 million bushels more than was harvested by these countries in 1938. A marked reduction occurred in the United States this year, and the first official estimate for Germany indicates a decline of about 10 million bushels, but Canada and Poland reported large gains.

WHEAT AND RYE: Changes in current production estimates,
with comparisons

Commodity and country	Reported up to Sept. 16, 1939	Reported up to Oct. 21, 1939	1938
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<u>Wheat -</u>			
24 countries reported....	2,862,584		
United States.....	736,115	739,445	930,801
Algeria.....	44,827	42,622	34,941
Luxemburg.....	872	997	1,830
Germany.....		a/ 205,175	b/ 234,000
Norway.....		2,535	2,637
Sweden.....		31,452	30,184
Netherlands.....		13,301	15,939
Lithuania.....		9,223	9,233
Estonia.....		3,013	3,139
Australia.....		c/ 160,000	154,426
31 countries reported....		3,288,533	3,391,690
<u>Rye -</u>			
14 countries reported....	473,067		
Hungary.....	36,691	36,510	31,677
Greece.....	2,401	2,257	2,439
Germany.....		a/ 368,800	b/ 379,000
Lithuania.....		25,707	24,555
Norway.....		394	433
Sweden.....		18,306	15,932
Netherlands.....		21,810	21,259
Estonia.....		8,031	7,403
20 countries reported....		915,790	909,823

a/ Official estimate including Austria and Sudeten. b/ Calculated.

c/ Reported as official by the trade.

THE ORIENTAL WHEAT MARKETChina

Activity in the Shanghai wheat and flour market declined during the month ended October 15, according to a radiogram from the office of the American agricultural attaché at Shanghai, as a result largely of an improvement in the rice situation and the continuation of the European War. Because of high prices prevailing in September, arrivals of domestic wheat were large until early in October, when the mills, having accumulated heavy stocks of both wheat and flour, reduced their takings. Flour shipments to North China were fairly large during the month, and favorable prices encouraged heavy movement to Hong Kong. The flour demand was generally weak, however, and the mills were operating at only 40 percent of their normal capacity.

Stocks of wheat at Shanghai were estimated at about 5,000,000 bushels; stocks of flour at 800,000 bags. Domestic wheat on October 14 was quoted at 41 cents per bushel, and flour at 54 cents per bag of 49 pounds. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hong Kong, was \$3.04 per barrel of 196 pounds. Imports of wheat, including flour as wheat, into China during August totaled about 3 times as much as in the corresponding month of last year. Most of this originated in the United States and Australia.

CHINA: Imports of wheat and wheat flour by countries of origin,
August 1939, with comparisons

Country	August			July-August		
	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Wheat -						
United States...	0	0	533	0	0	2,160
Canada.....	0	0	-	0	0	-
Australia.....	0	0	356	0	0	2,447
Japan.....	0	0	-	0	0	-
Others.....	0	0	-	0	a/	-
Total.....	0	0	889	0	a/	4,607
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels	barrels
Flour -						
United States...	3	48	165	6	64	349
Canada.....	8	5	19	14	15	28
Australia.....	11	130	277	23	234	337
Japan.....	b/	68	16	1	124	18
Others.....	1	1	1		3	6
Total.....	23	252	478	44	440	738

Office of American agricultural attaché, Shanghai.

a/ Less than 500 bushels. b/ Less than 500 barrels.

Japan

Prices of foreign and domestic wheat in Japan were higher on October 2 than a month earlier, but flour prices were unchanged, American Consul General Charles R. Cameron reported by radiogram. Wheat stocks were ample and mills active, with the domestic flour market about normal and export demand good. Official estimates of the current wheat crop continue to indicate a harvest much larger than any previously recorded, and prospects for imports of foreign wheat do not appear to be bright. Wheat was quoted at the mill on October 2 as follows, import duty and landing charges included: Western White No. 2, \$1.12 per bushel; Canadian No. 1, \$1.28, No. 3, \$1.19; Manchurian, \$1.46 per bushel. Domestic standard was \$1.38 and Portland wheat, c.i.f. Yokohama, 85 cents per bushel, duty and landing charges excluded. The wholesale price of flour at the mill was \$1.29 per bag; c.i.f. Darien, \$1.41, and c.i.f. Tangku, \$1.55. Imports of wheat into Japan continued to be small during August, but exports of flour were well maintained.

JAPAN: Imports of wheat by countries of origin, and total exports of flour, August 1939, with comparisons

Country	August			July-August		
	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>Imports of wheat -</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
United States....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada.....	35	-	-	180	-	-
Australia.....	130	75	40	130	174	40
Argentina.....	18	-	-	18	-	-
China.....	2	-	31	4	-	84
Others.....	58	11	6	96	148	28
Total.....	243	86	77	428	322	152
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>barrels</u>	<u>barrels</u>	<u>barrels</u>	<u>barrels</u>	<u>barrels</u>	<u>barrels</u>
<u>Exports of flour -</u>	72	402	392	138	665	668

Office of American agricultural attaché, Shanghai.

CANADIAN FEED SUPPLY INCREASED

Supplies of feed grains in Canada for 1939-40 are somewhat greater than for the past year and are more evenly distributed than in a number of years, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. Increased production, together with larger stocks, has resulted in a total of 11.8 million short tons as compared with 10.9 million tons available at the beginning of 1938-39. Supplies have not been so large since 1930-31, when 13.7 tons were reported.

Numbers of grain-consuming animals on farms in the 1939-40 feeding season will be considerably larger than in 1938-39, but the increase in feed-grain supplies is greater. Supplies per animal this year are estimated at 0.74 short ton as compared with 0.72 last year. If flour production increases this season, the output of mill feeds will also be greater. During 1938-39 it was the largest since 1930-31, and prospects indicate a gain for this season.

The 1939 production of hay and clover fell below that of 1938, but larger crops of other fodders partly offset this decline. Fodder supplies per hay-consuming animal for this season are placed at 2.02 tons as compared with 2.07 tons in 1938-39. The production of fodder in the Western Provinces was greater this year, but the hay and clover crops in the Central and Maritime Provinces were smaller.

Feed prices advanced sharply in the first 2 weeks of September but since then have shown a downward tendency. In September they averaged 32 percent higher than in August. Livestock prices were only 12 percent higher, but the relationship between livestock and feed-grain prices was still considered favorable to the livestock producer in Canada.

FEED GRAINS: Distribution of Canadian crop,
July-June 1930-31 to 1939-40

July-June	Production a/	Stocks b/	Total supply	Grain- consuming animal units	Supply per unit	Net exports or (-) net imports
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Thousands	Short tons	1,000 short tons
1930-31.....	12,546	1,173	13,719	15,415	.89	- 110
1931-32.....	8,594	2,189	10,783	16,434	.66	414
1932-33.....	10,100	832	10,932	16,702	.65	661
1933-34.....	7,994	1,150	9,144	15,877	.53	292
1934-35.....	8,419	906	9,325	15,850	.59	14
1935-36.....	10,334	671	11,005	15,558	.71	539
1936-37.....	7,637	1,010	8,647	16,117	.54	- 57
1937-38.....	7,906	426	8,332	15,895	.52	96
1938-39.....	10,382	514	10,896	15,202	.72	227
1939-40 c/..	10,566	1,194	11,760	16,000	.74	-

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

a/ Including oats, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, peas, and mixed grains.

b/ Including oats, barley, and rye.

c/ Preliminary.

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CHINA RICE CROP SMALLER THIS YEAR

The 1939 rice crop in China is expected to be from 5 to 10 percent smaller than last year's large harvest, according to a radiogram received from the office of the American agricultural attaché at Shanghai. Production in the Yangtze Valley is expected to be about 10 percent below last season, in South China about 5 percent below a year ago, but in West China 5 to 10 percent above the 1938 harvest. The total 1938 crop was estimated by the Shanghai office at 2,811 million bushels, one of the largest crops in recent years.

Stocks of rice in the interior are reported large, especially in the Chinese Government-controlled area. In the Japanese-occupied areas the movement of rice is restricted, but stocks in most sections are considered ample, except at port cities. It is reported that exports from the Yangtze Valley have been made to Japan and other parts of China for military consumption.

Rice imports into China during the 1939-40 marketing year (October-September) are expected to be smaller than the past season despite the reduced crop. The reasons for the smaller imports are: (1) depreciated value of the Chinese currency, and (2) a reduced demand from the coastal cities because of a large number of the people returning to the interior.

Imports of rice into China for 11 months (October-August) of the 1938-39 season amounted to 595 million pounds as compared with 1,056 million pounds imported during the same months in 1937-38. The source of the imports was principally Indo-China, Siam, and Burma.

Rice prices at Shanghai are the highest in history, due to the restrictions on imports from certain areas of the Japanese-controlled areas and the high price of imported rice because of the depreciated local currency. Rice prices in the interior are about equal to the low level of those received for the 1938 crop.

JAPAN RICE CROP BELOW LAST YEAR

First official estimate of the 1939 Japanese rice crop, based on conditions of September 20, places the production at 588 million bushels as compared with 599 million bushels harvested in 1938, according to a radiogram from American Consul General Cameron at Tokyo. It was expected that this year's crop would be smaller than the official estimate indicates because of the reported unfavorable weather.

The 1939 acreage, according to the first official estimate, is 7,815,000 acres as compared with 7,886,000 acres in 1938.

Stocks of rice in Japan on September 1 were officially estimated at 125 million bushels as compared with 154 million bushels on the same

date last year. Despite the lower stocks this year, supplies are ample until the marketing of the new crop gets underway. The beginning of the new marketing year in Japan is November 1.

There is some concern in Japan regarding the supply of rice for the 1939-40 marketing season. Japan for several years has imported only a small volume of rice from foreign countries but has obtained large quantities from Chosen and Taiwan. Early estimates placed the 1939 rice harvests in Chosen and Taiwan considerably below average and exports to Japan are expected to be reduced substantially.

CHINESE COTTON PRODUCTION ESTIMATE REDUCED

The 1939 Chinese cotton crop is expected to be less than 2 million bales of 478 pounds, according to a radiogram received from the office of the American agricultural attaché at Shanghai. This figure is somewhat lower than the small crop of 2.3 million bales produced in 1938 and about 40 percent lower than the 5-year average production of 3.3 million bales (1933-1937). Reduced plantings in Central China as a result of military activities, drought conditions prevailing, particularly in North China, during the planting and growing seasons, and extensive rains and flood damage in both North and Central China the past month are said to be the main factors causing the unusually short crop.

Imports of cotton into China during August amounted to 141,077 bales, with almost 60 percent coming from India. Total imports of 903,574 bales for the 11 months of the present season are the largest since 1931-32 and are the result of the reduced 1938 Chinese production and the difficulty of transporting cotton from the interior to the port cities. The United States share in these imports is only about 10 percent of the total, whereas from 1931-32 until 1934-35, American cotton accounted for over 60 percent of China's raw cotton imports. Other than Indian and American cotton, China is now taking chiefly Brazilian cotton, which is included in "other growths." (See table, next page.)

All mills in Shanghai during September operated at a higher rate than in August because increased textile exports were anticipated with the outbreak of the European conflict. It was reported that Japanese mills in Tientsin suffered losses on account of floods. Mills in operation were, therefore, forced to suspend production and the construction of some of the new mills had to be abandoned for the time being.

According to recent Japanese press reports there were 3,147,000 active spindles in the Japanese-controlled cotton mills of North and Central China. In the area controlled by the Chinese Government it has been reported that 370,000 spindles are now operating, about two-thirds of which were removed from the Japanese-occupied area.

Mill consumption in September for China, including Manchuria, has been estimated to be about 130,000 bales.

CHINA: Imports and exports of raw cotton, August 1939,
with comparisons a/
(In bales of 478 pounds net)

Item	August			October-August		
	1937	1938	1939	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
<u>Imports -</u>						
United States....	0	189	7,374	13,551	8,846	95,454
British India....	4,938	2,490	81,559	28,605	17,953	618,557
Egypt.....	152	2,055	1,306	24,592	4,773	32,160
Others.....	1,825	2,033	b/50,838	25,245	5,912	157,403
Total.....	6,915	6,767	141,077	91,993	37,484	903,574
<u>Exports -</u>						
	1,763	52,087	4,488	245,275	453,787	157,246

American consulate general, Shanghai, and Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of China. a/ Excluding Manchuria. b/ Chiefly Brazilian.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON

The 7 leading cotton exporting countries shipped 775,000 bales of cotton during August 1939, compared with 721,000 bales a year earlier. This was the highest level for any August since 1933. Increased shipments of both American and Indian cotton accounted for the rise.

The United States exported 232,000 bales of cotton in August 1939, compared with 212,000 bales a year earlier. This was an increase of 9 percent. Of the total, the United Kingdom took 12 percent in August a year ago compared with 33 percent for the same month this year. Shipments to France also increased over the same period last year. Exports of 29,000 bales to Japan during August this year were 46 percent less than for August 1938, but were about the same as the 1923-1932 August average.

Shipments from British India increased from 132,000 bales during August a year ago to 186,000 bales for the same month this year. This increase was due to large purchases by China. Japan, the leading market for the Indian fiber, purchased 48 percent of the total exports compared with 58 percent a year earlier.

Exports of cotton from Egypt, though slightly below the level of August a year ago, were 43 percent above the 1923-1932 August average. The leading markets for the Egyptian fiber were the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan.

Exports of cotton from Brazil year ended July 31, 1939

During the year ended July 31, 1939, Brazil exported 1.6 million bales of cotton, the highest on record, compared with 1.1 million bales last year. Japan, the leading purchaser, took 406,000 bales or 25 percent of the total shipments. Germany and the United Kingdom, next in line as markets for Brazilian cotton, took 21 percent and 14 percent, respectively, during the year. Exports to China increased from 11,000 bales for 1937-38 to 214,000 bales the past year. (These data for Brazil have become available since publication in the issue of September 23 of "Foreign Crops and Markets" of annual data for the other principal exporting countries.)

COTTON: Summary of world exports, August average, 1923-1932
and August 1936-1939

Exporting countries	August				
	Quantity				
	Average 1923-1932	1936	1937	1938	1939
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United States....	319	192	236	212	232
British India....	156	141	135	132	186
Egypt.....	74	46	49	108	106
Brazil.....	4	140	117	184	a/ 179
Peru.....	31	53	60	41	34
Argentina.....	16	34	5	22	18
Sudan.....	3	11	27	22	a/ 20
Total.....	603	617	629	721	775
	Percentage of total				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United States....	53	31	37	29	29
British India....	26	23	21	18	24
Egypt.....	12	7	8	15	13
Brazil.....	1	23	19	26	23
Peru.....	5	9	10	6	6
Argentina.....	3	5	1	3	2
Sudan.....	b/	2	4	3	3
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Estimated.

b/ Less than 0.5 percent.

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August
average 1923-1932, and August 1937-1939 a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average 1923 to 1932	1937	1938	1939	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1937	1938	1939
Exports from the United States to	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Germany*	79	55	23	24	25	23	13	10
United Kingdom ...	49	50	25	76	15	21	12	33
France	48	32	24	35	15	14	11	15
Italy	28	26	15	14	9	11	7	6
Soviet Union	<u>b/</u> 24	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Spain	16	0	1	12	5	0	1	5
Belgium	8	9	5	8	3	4	2	4
Netherlands	5	6	3	6	2	2	1	3
Sweden	3	5	2	4	1	2	1	2
Portugal	2	1	2	1	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>	1	<u>c/</u>
Poland & Danzig ..	1	14	9	6	<u>c/</u>	6	4	2
Other Europe	3	11	25	3	<u>c/</u>	5	12	1
Total Europe ...	266	209	139	189	83	88	65	81
Canada	7	6	16	10	2	3	8	4
Japan	30	18	54	29	9	8	25	12
China	15	0	0	<u>d/</u>	5	0	0	<u>c/</u>
British India	1	0	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	1	0	<u>c/</u>	<u>c/</u>
Other countries ..	<u>d/</u>	3	3	4	<u>c/</u>	1	2	3
Total	319	236	212	232	100	100	100	100
British India to								
Japan	73	76	76	89	46	56	58	48
China	17	3	0	35	11	2	0	19
Italy	15	6	5	1	10	4	3	1
Germany	13	13	13	5	8	9	10	3
Belgium	12	10	4	6	8	8	3	3
United Kingdom ...	9	9	17	19	6	7	13	10
France	9	4	6	7	6	3	4	4
Spain	4	0	0	<u>e/</u>	3	0	0	---
Netherlands	2	2	3	<u>e/</u>	1	2	2	---
Other countries ..	2	12	8	24	1	9	7	12
Total	156	135	132	186	100	100	100	100

* Includes shipments through the free port of Bremen, much of which is afterward shipped to other countries. According to German official trade returns, imports of American cotton for consumption in Germany approximated 16,000 bales in August 1939; 9,000 bales in 1938; and 31,000 bales in 1937.

COTTON: Exports from principal exporting countries, August
average 1923- 1932, and August 1937-1939 - Continued

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	August							
	Quantity				Percentage of total			
	Average 1923- 1932	1937	1938	1939	Average 1923- 1932	1937	1938	1939
Exports from Egypt to	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United Kingdom ..	23	14	25	28	31	29	23	26
France	10	7	12	13	14	14	11	12
United States ...	8	d/	2	3	11	1	2	3
Germany f/	6	10	18	12	8	19	17	11
Italy	5	5	8	8	6	10	8	8
Spain	3	d/	0	0	4	c/	0	0
Switzerland	3	1	2	6	4	3	2	6
Japan	2	d/	13	13	3	1	12	12
Czechoslovakia ..	2	3	5	1	2	6	5	1
Poland & Danzig ..	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	3
British India ...	1	2	5	5	1	5	4	5
Other countries ..	10	6	16	14	15	10	14	13
Total	74	49	108	106	100	100	100	100
Year ended July 31								
	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
Brazil to								
Japan		245	204	406		23	18	25
Germany		297	508	338		28	44	21
United Kingdom ..		273	203	229		25	18	14
China		17	11	214		2	1	13
France		60	88	177		6	8	11
Italy		52	15	76		5	1	5
Netherlands		30	21	48		3	2	3
Belgium-Luxem. ..		33	27	32		3	2	2
Poland		23	23	31		2	2	2
Portugal		24	30	14		2	3	1
Spain		0	0	11		0	0	1
United States ...		15	d/	5		1	c/	c/
Other countries		12	17	28		c/	1	2
Total	g/ 86	1,081	1,147	1,609	100	100	100	100

Compiled From official sources.

a/ Bales of 478 pounds net except for the United States, which are 500 pounds gross.

b/ Excludes Russia in Asia. c/ Less than 0.5 percent. d/ Less than 500 bales.

e/ No data yet available. f/ Beginning January 1, 1938, includes Austria.

g/ No data available by countries.

EGYPT NEGOTIATING WITH BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR SALE OF COTTON CROP

Negotiations for the sale of the Egyptian cotton crop to the British Government have been underway for several days, according to cabled reports from American diplomatic agencies in London and Cairo. Indications are, however, that the British Government is not likely to purchase the entire crop but that it may arrange to purchase its normal requirements of that crop plus the quantities normally disposed of by Egypt in present German territory.

The Egyptian exports of cotton during the 12 months ended June 30, 1939, amounted to 1,763,000 bales of 478 pounds each. Of that amount, 559,000 bales were sent to the United Kingdom and 306,000 bales to present German-controlled areas (Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Danzig). On that basis the British purchases of Egyptian cotton from the current crop might exceed 800,000 bales.

The present 1939-40 Egyptian crop is estimated at 1,799,000 bales. That compares with the final estimate of 1,728,000 bales produced in 1938-39. The average crop for the 5-year period ended with 1937-38 was 1,856,000 bales. The Egyptian Minister of Finance has announced that the Government will insure the entire crop, including stocks at Alexandria and in the interior, against war risk. Details, however, are still under consideration. The Government is also reported to be considering the establishment of a special agency to handle all problems dealing with cotton during the war emergency in Europe.

The Government recently instructed the Agricultural Credit Bank of Egypt, the state-subsidized bank through which money is lent to cotton producers, to advance growers up to 80 percent of the market value of their 1939-40 crop. The amount of the loan will be based on the closing price on the date preceding the transaction. During the record crop year of 1937-38 that bank made loans up to 85 percent of the value of the cotton. The Egyptian Government has decided that any Government limitation of acreage at the present time is inadvisable.

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT PROVIDES WAR INSURANCE FOR COFFEE EXPORTS

War risk insurance for Brazilian coffee shipments to foreign markets was provided for in a decree recently issued by the Brazilian Government, according to a report received from the American Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. The insurance is being made available through the Re-insurance Institute of Brazil and the National Coffee Department.

According to the provisions of the Decree and subsequent instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance, the National Coffee Department is authorized to effect war-risk-insurance operations with respect to the transportation of all coffee exported from Brazil.

Indemnification for losses arising under the stipulated risks will be made exclusively in coffee and at the ports of Santos or Rio de Janeiro. The insurance protection will apply from the time the transporting ship leaves the port of shipment to the time it delivers the coffee at the port of destination.

A premium tax, amounting to 50 percent of the taxes now in effect but not exceeding one percent of the value of the coffee shipped, is to be imposed on coffee exports. Proceeds from this tax are to be included in the revenues of the National Coffee Department, after deducting therefrom a percentage stipulated by the Ministry of Finance for transfer to the Re-insurance Institute of Brazil.

Since sufficient stocks of coffee will have to be maintained to cover losses, it is possible that the Government will suspend a part of its operations in connection with the destruction of coffee.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING OF SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO

Although early estimates indicated an increase of about 13 percent in the 1939 tobacco crop of Southern Rhodesia, results of the summer auctions up to July 20 show that the harvest was actually less than that of last year, according to reports released by the Imperial Economic Committee, London. It is estimated that the total 1939 crop will not amount to much over 23 million pounds, compared with nearly 27 million pounds harvested in the spring of 1938.

The greatest drop was in flue-cured, which amounts to over 90 percent of the total crop. Flue-cured sales for the current season (April 19 to August 27) are estimated at about 21.5 million pounds (on the basis of 20.4 million having been actually sold up to July 20). Allowing that half a million pounds were sold on consignment in the United Kingdom, the total flue-cured crop for 1939 would amount to approximately 22.0 million pounds, compared with 25.3 million last year. The quality, in general, is reported as poor, with much thin leaf, due to excessive rain and lack of sunshine during the growing period.

Total fire-cured leaf sold during the season up to July 20 amounted to less than 0.4 million pounds compared with about twice that amount in the corresponding period of last year. It is the prevalent belief that very little fire-cured remained to be sold during the rest of the season.

Harvesting of the Turkish-type crop was almost over by the end of June. Its quality is reported better than last year when conditions were unfavorable. A production of around half a million pounds is expected.

Southern Rhodesia: Area and production of tobacco by types

Year of harvest	Flue-cured		Turkish		Fire-cured a/		Total	
	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction	Area	Pro-duction
	Acres	1,000 pounds	Acres	1,000 pounds	Acres	1,000 pounds	Acres	1,000 pounds
1928....	45,199	24,263	911	452	512	223	46,622	24,943
1929....	15,190	6,060	1,023	337	1,571	645	17,784	7,042
1930....	8,602	4,827	737	350	1,079	607	10,468	5,844
1931....	13,545	7,234	828	375	1,772	1,035	16,145	8,644
1932....	20,665	12,687	1,277	578	3,412	1,761	25,354	15,026
1933....	31,402	12,927	971	393	2,009	850	34,382	14,170
1934....	39,748	25,225	1,423	694	1,630	873	42,801	26,792
1935....	37,650	19,506	1,499	733	1,857	967	41,006	21,206
1936....	37,810	20,709	1,953	684	1,734	1,009	41,497	22,402
1937....	36,939	20,344	1,883	745	1,967	960	40,789	22,049
1938....	45,657	25,342	1,849	704	1,481	826	48,987	26,872
1939 b/.	c/	22,000	c/	600	c/	796	c/	23,396

Official sources, except as otherwise noted.

a/ Including air-cured.

b/ Estimates, Imperial Economic Committee, London.

c/ Not available.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Sales (net weight) and average prices
at Southern Rhodesian auctions, total seasons 1937
and 1938 and current season to July 20, 1939

Item	Unit	1937	1938	1939
Net Sales:				
Flue-cured.....	1,000 lb.	18,557	24,062	20,395
Fire-cured.....	1,000 lb.	a/	792	414
Average-price per pound:				
Flue-cured.....	Pence	10.18	10.72	10.21
	Cents	21.0	22.0	18.4
Fire-cured.....	Pence	a/	5.73	8.31
	Cents	a/	11.8	15.0
Resales:				
Flue-cured.....	1,000 lb.	376	322	296
Fire-cured.....	1,000 lb.	a/	6	2
Average-price per pound, resales:				
Flue-cured.....	Pence	7.68	8.21	6.90
Fire-cured.....	Pence	a/	5.20	7.53

Tobacco Bulletin, September 8, 1938, and Tobacco Intelligence, August 1939.

a/ Fire-cured tobacco was first included in the auctions in 1938.

Average prices of flue-cured for the 1939 season have been somewhat lower than a year ago, influenced no doubt by the poorer quality of the crop. The average, for sales through July 20, was 10.21d. (18.4 cents) per pound, compared with 10.72d. (22.0 cents) during a similar period of last year. The demand for fire-cured was good, owing to a shortage of supply, and prices were up by about 45 percent, averaging 8.31d. (15.0 cents) per pound. No quotations are yet available for Turkish.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA: Exports of leaf tobacco, by types and principal countries, April-March, 1935-36 to 1938-39

Type and destination	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Flue-cured:	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
United Kingdom.....	12,024	17,224	13,385	18,291
Union of South Africa...	1,980	2,001	2,973	2,133
British West Indies.....	37	175	122	303
Ceylon.....	---	133	171	193
Germany.....	396	63	80	173
Netherlands.....	80	133	14	13
Belgium.....	895	1,024	2	12
China.....	21	112	105	---
Other countries.....	343	432	189	234
Total	15,741	17,417	17,041	21,352
Fire-cured:				
United Kingdom.....	510	476	404	339
Other countries.....	11	2	194	20
Total	521	478	598	359
Turkish:				
United Kingdom.....	157	127	361	758
Union of South Africa...	354	176	146	72
Belgium.....	35	42	23	---
Netherlands.....	---	38	23	13
Other countries.....	7	16	28	34
Total.....	453	459	581	882
Total all types.....	16,715	18,354	18,220	22,593

Economic and Statistical Bulletin of Southern Rhodesia, Division of Statistics, Salisbury.

Almost all of the Rhodesian tobacco crop is exported. Domestic consumption amounts to less than a million pounds annually. The United Kingdom buys approximately 80 percent of the total exports and the Union of South Africa, about 10 percent. The Union of South Africa buys on a quota basis, formerly amounting to around 2 million pounds annually. In 1939 the quota was increased to 3 million pounds and the minimum prices

were lowered. Fairly important quantities are bought by other British possessions - the British West Indies and Ceylon mainly - and less important quantities are sold on the European continent. Total leaf exports in 1938-39 (April to March) amounted to about 22.6 million pounds, an increase of about 25 percent over the 2 preceding years. The principal export season is from May to September and no complete data are yet available for exports from the 1939 harvest.

NETHERLAND VEGETABLE- AND FRUIT-PRESERVING INDUSTRY

The first census of the Netherland vegetable- and fruit-preserving industry taken by the Central Bureau of Statistics at The Hague indicates that in the 1937-38 fiscal year a total of 76 "large" firms accounted for about 95 percent of the vegetables and fruit handled by the industry, according to a report from American Consul General Harold D. Clum at Rotterdam. The horticultural products purchased by these processors represented almost 13 percent of the value of the turnover in the Netherland auction markets during 1937.

THE NETHERLANDS: Consumption of raw materials by the horticultural processing industries in 1937-38

Horticultural products	Enterprises	Consumption
	Number	Short tons
<u>Vegetables, fresh</u>		
Cabbage (red, yellow, and white).....	24	22,958
Peas (green).....	25	16,302
Beans (French).....	34	13,514
Gherkins.....	20	6,900
Spinach.....	23	5,102
Others.....	-	20,415
Total, vegetables.....	-	85,191
<u>Fruit, fresh</u>		
Strawberries.....	37	15,327
Apples.....	41	12,762
Currants (all).....	29	3,972
Raspberries.....	29	2,654
Others.....	-	4,518
Total, fruit.....	-	59,233

Central Bureau of Statistics, The Hague.

Horticultural products processed

Red, yellow, and white cabbage were the most important vegetable products processed, followed by green peas and French beans. Strawberries and apples were the most important fruits consumed by the processing industry. Total consumption of fresh vegetables during the period totaled 85,000 short tons while the total of fresh fruits consumed amounted to 39,000 tons.

Processed vegetable and fruit exports

Around 31 percent in value of the production of processed horticultural products in the Netherlands were sold abroad. Exports consisted chiefly of fruit pulp and salted vegetables. Vegetables and fruit in tin and glass were sold mainly on the domestic market.

The United States was the principal outlet in 1937 and 1938 for sauerkraut from the Netherlands and also purchased substantial quantities of other salted vegetables. British manufacturers of mustard pickles were very large buyers of gherkins, cucumbers, cauliflower, and onions in brine. The Netherlands colonies were the chief buyers of preserved vegetables in tins, while Germany was the principal purchaser of dried vegetables.

The chief processed fruit exports from the Netherlands consisted of fruit pulp, the bulk of which was exported to the United Kingdom. Small quantities of jam and marmalade and of fruits in tin or glass were also exported.

THE NETHERLANDS: Exports of specified processed
horticultural products, 1937 and 1938

Product and country of destination	1937	1938	Product and country of destination	1937	1938
	Short tons	Short tons		Short tons	Short tons
<u>Cucumbers and</u>			<u>Dried vegetables -</u>		
<u>gherkins -</u>			Germany.....	110	149
United Kingdom.....	7,765	8,874	Switzerland.....	57	81
United States.....	651	92	Others.....	198	154
Others.....	1,612	1,119	Total.....	365	384
Total.....	10,028	10,085			
<u>Sauerkraut -</u>			<u>Fruit pulp -</u>		
United States.....	998	898	United Kingdom.....	16,872	17,600
Others.....	452	486	Germany.....	4,937	3,996
Total.....	1,450	1,384	Others.....	2,034	1,390
<u>Other vegetables -</u>			Total.....	23,843	22,986
United Kingdom.....	10,567	11,410			
United States.....	1,832	1,396	<u>Jam and marmalade -</u>		
Others.....	639	928	Total.....	452	514
Total.....	13,038	17,734			
<u>Preserved</u>			<u>Fruits, in tin</u>		
<u>vegetables -</u>			<u>or glass -</u>		
Netherlands Indies.	619	760	Total.....	206	350
Curacao.....	279	472			
Germany.....	253	548			
Others.....	1,016	431			
Total.....	2,167	2,211			

Processed vegetable imports

Vegetable canners in the Netherlands have been granted considerable protection in recent years by increased tariffs and the institution of import monopoly taxes. Imports of vegetables in tins or glass containers into the country declined from 3,763 tons in 1931 to 743 tons in 1938. Imports of canned vegetables from the United States have declined along with the decline in total imports into the Netherlands.

Tomato products are the principal vegetable import items despite a large overproduction of that vegetable in the Netherlands. Italian tomato puree, which is considered more suitable for soup than the domestic product, was the principal tomato product imported in 1938. France was the most important supplier of mushrooms and French beans in 1938, while Belgium supplied most of the green-pea imports. The United States was the leading supplier of asparagus, though small quantities of this product were imported from Japan and Belgium.

Canned fruit imports

Imports of canned fruit into the Netherlands are much more important than imports of vegetables in tins. The United States is the principal supplier of canned apricots, peaches, and pears. British Malaya is the most important shipper of pineapples, followed by the United States and Japan, while Japan is the chief supplier of canned mandarins, which comprise the bulk of "other fruit" imports. The United States accounted for 42 percent of the total canned-fruit imports into the Netherlands in 1937 and 51 percent in 1938.

THE NETHERLANDS: Imports of specified canned fruits,
1937 and 1938

Product and country of origin	1937	1938	Product and country of origin	1937	1938
	Short tons	Short tons		Short tons	Short tons
<u>Apricots, canned -</u>			<u>Pineapples, canned -</u>		
United States.....	183	408	British Malaya.....	823	794
Others.....	41	33	United States.....	380	331
Total.....	224	441	Japan.....	328	179
<u>Peaches, canned -</u>			Others	81	99
United States.....	481	462	Total.....	1,612	1,403
Japan.....	131	76	<u>Other fruit, canned -</u>		
Others.....	68	20	Japan.....	380	395
Total.....	680	558	United States.....	208	411
<u>Pears, canned -</u>			Others.....	26	29
United States.....	90	100	Total.....	614	835
Others.....	5	0	Total canned fruit....	3,225	3,337
Total.....	95	100	Total United States...	1,342	1,712

Government aid to tomato-soup industry

Exports of fresh tomatoes from the Netherlands have declined in recent years because of restrictions imposed in Germany and the United Kingdom, the principal markets. As a result, increasing quantities of tomatoes have remained unsold at the auction markets.

The Government in 1937 and 1938 bought those tomatoes that did not fetch the minimum price, which had been established, and distributed them among the poor and unemployed. Last year a considerable quantity of the surplus crop was used for the production of tomato soup for the account of the Government. Most of this production was sold in regular retail channels, although about one-third was distributed to the unemployed and poor. Advertising has encouraged the consumption of the "Government" tomato soup.

Production of vegetables in tins restricted

Vegetable canners in the Netherlands have been faced with surplus production and, as a result, substantial price cutting has occurred in recent years. In the spring of 1938 a producers' agreement was put into effect, regulating production on a quota basis. On April 19, 1939, this contract was given legal status as a code binding upon any manufacturer of vegetables. The 1939 production quota for vegetables in tins for each manufacturer has been fixed at the average of the annual output during the 3 years, 1935-1937. Regulations as to the minimum quantity of vegetables in each tin have also been issued.

UNITED STATES FRESH GRAPEFRUIT EXPORTS EXPAND

Exports of fresh grapefruit from the United States during the 1938-39 season, September through August, amounted to 1,235,000 boxes, an increase of 23 percent over the movement during the previous season.

Canada, by far the most important market for United States grapefruit exports, took 835,000 boxes during the season, an increase of 150,000 over the 1937-38 movement. These quantities represented about 68 percent of United States exports in the last two seasons.

Exports to the United Kingdom, the most significant European market, showed an increase of 30,000 boxes over the previous year. Shipments to Europe as a whole were about 40,000 boxes heavier than in the 1937-38 season.

The 1938-39 season was marked by the shipment for the first time of Texas grapefruit to Europe. Previously the United States grapefruit exports originated in Florida and California.

UNITED STATES: Exports of fresh grapefruit, September to August,
annual 1934-35 to 1938-39

Country	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
United Kingdom.....	461.3	352.6	50.6	213.6	243.7
Germany.....	1.8	3.4	.3	1.4	18.0
France.....	22.7	20.0	11.5	32.5	27.1
Netherlands.....	22.6	22.9	4.9	10.3	15.7
Belgium.....	6.6	6.0	.2	12.1	5.0
Sweden.....	.7	6.7	2.7	1.3	9.5
Norway.....	4.4	3.0	2.2	3.5	18.9
Denmark.....	.2	a/	.1	.8	.1
Finland.....	.2	.1	a/	.6	a/
Other Europe.....	1.3	.1	.3	5.4	3.1
Total Europe.....	521.8	414.8	72.8	281.5	341.1
Canada.....	463.2	469.7	601.0	685.4	835.4
Newfoundland & Labrador	4.1	4.1	3.5	5.0	7.4
Panama.....	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.1	.2
Argentina.....	.1	.9	1.3	2.4	1.2
British India.....	.7	.4	.1	.1	.2
British Malaya.....	3.6	5.3	2.3	4.0	3.5
Netherland India.....	.6	.4	.6	.1	.6
Ceylon.....	.6	.7	.1	.4	.2
China.....	2.9	3.8	2.3	.8	1.9
Hong Kong.....	1.9	2.5	1.5	2.3	3.4
Kwantuny.....	.1	.1	.2	0	0
Japan.....	.9	1.6	2.1	.4	.1
Philippine Islands.....	4.4	5.6	4.2	4.9	5.3
New Zealand.....	4.9	5.2	3.9	6.1	4.0
Australia.....	4.1	5.6	1.6	3.7	3.4
Others.....	5.9	4.3	4.0	5.7	27.1
Total.....	499.8	512.7	630.8	722.4	893.9
Total all countries....	1,021.6	927.5	703.6	1,003.9	1,235.0

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Less than 500 boxes.

AMERICAN BUYERS ACTIVE AT SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL SALES

Outside of purchases by the British Government in sufficient quantities to stabilize the price of the South African wool clip at levels of contract prices for Australian wool, the South African 1939-40 wool clip will be sold in the open market, according to information received from the American Embassy at Pretoria.

At the four sales held at Cape Town on September 28, October 3, and 6, and Port Elizabeth October 4, the offerings totaled 23,649 bales,

79 percent of which was sold. About 45 percent of the total was sold at Port Elizabeth, where the market was reported as active for types suitable for American orders with the United States the principal buyer. Japanese competition was restricted due to nonarrival of credits. Italy purchased a small quantity.

Prices on a clean scoured basis for 64/70s at Port Elizabeth were 52.80 cents (American currency) per pound for super combing, 51.15 cents for combing, 41.25 cents for short combing, and 36.30 cents for super shorts. At the four sales, prices for super combing and combing were 51 to 62 percent higher in South African currency than last season and prices for short combing and super shorts 34 to 46 percent higher. The percentage increase is smaller in United States currency on account of the lower exchange rate this year.

The new wool clip of the Union of South Africa is now estimated at 270,000,000 pounds, as reported by the American Embassy at Pretoria. This is an increase of 9 percent above receipts at ports during the season that closed on June 30. Earlier reports from trade sources indicated an increase from 3 to 6 percent in the new clip. Production in the five seasons 1933-34 to 1937-38 averaged 244,000,000 pounds. Practically the total clip of the Union of South Africa is exported.

During the past five seasons, when barter agreements between Germany and South Africa were in effect, Germany's imports from the Union of South Africa averaged 64,000,000 pounds, or about one-third of the Union's total exports of wool. German imports from South Africa, for the 4 years 1935-1938 averaged 25 percent of imports into that country from all sources. The cancellation of the barter agreement between the Union of South Africa and Germany for 1939-40 automatically releases this quantity of fine wool for other countries.

As the United Kingdom has already purchased the Australian clip, which will more than meet its requirements of fine wool, British purchases in the South African market will, in all probability, be only sufficiently large to stabilize the price. Purchases by the United Kingdom in South Africa for the five seasons 1934-34 to 1938-39 averaged 44,000,000 pounds, or 19 percent of the exports. American purchases of South African wool have been very small in recent years and averaged only 2,000,000 pounds for the 5 seasons, 1934-35 to 1938-39. Japanese purchases averaged 21,000,000 pounds in the same period, but in 1936-37 purchases by Japan amounted to 89,000,000 pounds. Japan usually makes its purchase of fine wool in the Australian market.

URUGUAYAN WOOL MARKET INACTIVE

Wool marketing in Uruguay was reported at a standstill on October 13, according to a cable received from Consul General Dudley G. Dwyre at

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Montevideo. Sales of 12 million pounds of new-clip wool were reported in September, 6 million of which were on American account. Practically none was sold to Great Britain, France, or Germany.

The feverish activity of the wool market was halted at the end of the third week in September, by a change in the official exchange rate that resulted in wool exporters receiving only 1.48 pesos per dollar on September 21 instead of 1.74 pesos on September 18, or a drop of 15 percent. This caused almost a complete cessation of business. The paralysis of the local wool market was complete when a new tax on excess profits was levied, due to war conditions that tended to check rising prices to growers. Indignation of growers against the excess profit was such that a seller's strike seemed probable, even to the point of refusing delivery on the wool already sold to dealers.

Nominal asking prices in American cents per pound for the different grades around October 13 with August prices in parenthesis, were as follows: Fine crossbreds 38 cents (23 cents); medium crossbreds 37 cents (21 cents); low crossbreds 36 cents (20 cents). Offers of buyers from the United States, Uruguay's best customer this season, were reported as being 8 to 10 percent below asking prices.

The new 1939-40 (October 1 to September 30) Uruguayan wool clip is forecast at 122 million pounds. Last season's clip amounted to approximately 121 million pounds, according to the estimate of the Mercantile Exchange of Montevideo, compared with an average of 114 million pounds for the 5 seasons 1933-34 to 1937-38. Domestic consumption for the new season is forecast at 10 million pounds for 1939-40 whereas last season it was estimated at approximately 8 million pounds. Final estimates are not yet available for the 1938-39 season.

The exportable surplus of Uruguayan wool for the season beginning October 1, 1939, will amount to about 123 million pounds compared with actual exports of 128 million pounds in the season just closed.

During the 1938-39 season, Germany was the leading purchaser of Uruguayan wool, taking 36 million pounds or 28 percent of the total; Belgium was next taking 18 million pounds or 14 percent of the total; the United States third, taking 17 million pounds or more than 13 percent of the total; and Italy was fourth, taking 16 million or a little less than 13 percent of the total. In all, these four countries accounted for 68 percent of the wool exports from Uruguay. Japan took the small quantity of 1 million pounds in 1938-39, compared with 4 million pounds in 1937-38 and 27 million pounds in 1936-37. Next season Japan's purchases in Uruguay are expected to be considerably larger than for the past two seasons. The bulk of the Uruguayan clip is fine crossbreds ranging from 50s to 58s.

URUGUAY: Exports of wool to principal countries,
1934-35 to 1938-39

Country of destination	Season October 1 to September 30				
	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States.....	5,214	23,240	27,159	1,395	16,581
United Kingdom.....	23,913	25,779	20,891	21,098	10,763
Germany.....	32,518	28,347	19,076	36,446	36,169
Italy.....	24,152	9,423	10,278	7,488	16,065
Belgium.....	11,964	7,793	8,658	5,657	18,253
France.....	11,720	8,157	5,048	4,735	6,463
The Netherlands.....	4,220	2,439	1,860	2,953	8,367
Japan.....	1,819	6,070	26,508	3,668	1,385
Others.....	3,397	2,798	2,257	9,217	13,956
Total.....	118,917	114,046	121,735	92,711	127,992

Casa Barreiro y Ramos S. A - Fardos de Lana Embarcados en Montevideo.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND WOOL CLIPS

An agreement has been reached in principle between the British Government and the Governments of Australia and New Zealand for the purchase of the Australian and New Zealand wool clips during the war and one clip thereafter, according to a cable received from the American Embassy in London. The purchases will cover the entire clips except the quantities required for domestic consumption in the respective Dominions.

The price agreed upon is 10.75d. sterling (17.8 cents at October 14 exchange rate) per pound, greasy basis, in the case of the Australian clips and 9.8d. sterling (16.2 cents per pound in the case of the New Zealand clips. The difference between these prices is due to the difference in the kinds of wool produced in the two countries.

The British Government reserves the right to sell its purchases in world markets. Each Dominion is to share equally with the United Kingdom in any profit made on the resale of such wool as is sold for use outside of the United Kingdom.

Details of the arrangement are still under discussion between the three Governments. The British Ministry of Supply advises, however, that machinery will be set up to deal with the question of sale to neutrals.

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MOVEMENT IN BUENOS AIRES WOOL MARKET RESTRICTED

The Buenos Aires wool market was very active during the first 3 weeks of the war, when average prices for different types increased as follows: Merino 30 percent, medium and fine crossbred 30 to 50 percent, and low crossbred 60 to 80 percent, according to a cable from the American Embassy at Buenos Aires. The lowering of the Argentine export exchange rate on September 22 (buying rate) caused quotations at Buenos Aires to increase about 7 percent. At the same time the United States, the principal buyer, withdrew from the market, and the movement since has been so restricted that prices are nominal at lower rates. There have been no purchases by the United Kingdom and France as yet, but they are expected to compete for certain coarse wools not available elsewhere when their purchasing plans have been arranged. Germany has not made any purchases since the outbreak of the war. American purchases are expected to be heavy.

BRITISH FIXED PRICES FOR PORK PRODUCTS RAISED

On September 1 the British Ministry of Food fixed the prices for cured pork and lard imported into the United Kingdom. These fixed prices represented a considerable advance to the British consumer over those prevailing during the latter part of August - in the case of American short cut hams more than 9 percent. In terms of American currency, however, the September 1 prices for all products except lard represented from a slight to a significant decrease compared with August prices.

As the pound sterling depreciated still further in September and the first part of October, the Ministry of Food, in order to sustain imports at the desired level, found it necessary to raise the fixed prices on all pork products except lard. The current prices for American bacon and hams therefore represent not only increases in terms of British pounds but also substantial advances in American currency.

Continental Wiltshire sides and Canadian hams and bacon have not regained their August price position in terms of American currency, owing to the concurrent depreciation of the continental, Canadian, and British currencies.

The fixed price of 42.5s. per hundredweight for lard has not been raised by the Ministry of Food since September 1. As this is the importer-to-wholesaler price, and at the rate of exchange prevailing is equivalent to about \$7.59, American exporters have not found the British market attractive recently, especially during September when the comparable average wholesale price in Chicago was \$9.60.

The various fixed prices of pork products are shown in the tabulation on the following page, both in British and United States currency, together with the comparable prices before fixed prices were established.

PORK PRODUCTS: Prices at Liverpool, October 16, 1939,
with comparisons a/

Item	Price per hundred weight				
	August average	Fixed prices effective			
		Sept. 1	Oct. 10	Oct. 13	Oct. 16
	Shil- lings	Shil- lings	Shil- lings	Shil- lings	Shil- lings
United States -					
Green bellies.....	54.45	58	72	72	72
Clear bellies <u>b/</u>					84
Cumberland sides <u>b/</u>				88	100
Wiltshire sides <u>b/</u>				95	108
Short cut hams.....	86.19	94	102		110
Long cut hams <u>b/</u>				112	120
Shoulders square <u>b/</u>				76	80
Picnics <u>b/</u>					72
Canadian -					
Green sides.....	87.5	85-89	100	100	100
Short cut hams <u>b/</u>				108	110
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	96.87	96-100	110		110
Irish Wiltshire sides <u>b/</u>				105	108
Swedish Wiltshire sides <u>b/</u> ...				105	108
Netherland Wiltshire sides <u>b/</u>				105	108
Baltic Wiltshire sides <u>b/</u>				100	108
Lard.....	34.55	42.5	42.5	42.5	42.5
	American currency per 100 pounds				
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
United States -					
Green bellies.....	11.03	10.21	12.95	12.86	12.87
Clear bellies <u>b/</u>					15.01
Cumberland sides <u>b/</u>				15.72	17.87
Wiltshire sides <u>b/</u>				16.97	19.30
Short cut hams.....	17.70	17.68	18.35		19.66
Long cut hams <u>b/</u>				20.00	21.44
Shoulders square <u>b/</u>				13.57	14.29
Picnics <u>b/</u>					12.87
Canadian -					
Green sides.....	17.98	{ 15.99- 16.74	17.99	17.86	17.87
Short cut hams <u>b/</u>				19.29	19.66
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	20.31	{ 18.06- 18.81	19.79		19.66
Irish Wiltshire sides <u>b/</u>				18.75	19.30
Swedish Wiltshire sides <u>b/</u> ...				18.75	19.30
Netherland Wiltshire sides <u>b/</u>				18.75	19.30
Baltic Wiltshire sides <u>b/</u>				17.86	19.30
Lard.....	7.05	7.99	7.65	7.59	7.59

Quotations are on the basis of sales from importer to wholesaler.

a/ Converted at rate of exchange as of date shown. b/ Not reported prior to October 13.

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool
October 13, 1939, with comparisons

Growth	1939							
	Aug.	September					October	
	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
American -								
Middling.....	10.25	10.02	11.88	11.23	11.27	11.27	10.80	10.45
Low Middling.....	8.67	8.53	10.44	9.88	9.86	9.85	9.37	9.22
Egyptian (Fully Good Fair)-								
Giza 7.....	13.71	13.17	14.77	13.76	13.37	12.85	12.66	12.69
Uppers.....	11.66	11.27	13.33	12.47	12.89	12.09	12.04	11.94
Brazilian (Fair)-								
North.....	8.77	8.62	10.53	10.36	10.36	10.35	9.88	9.62
Sao Paulo.....	9.42	9.24	11.12	10.91	10.94	10.94	10.46	10.20
Indian -								
Broach (Fully Good).....	8.06	7.92	9.56	9.20	9.14	9.10	8.79	8.67
Central Provinces (Super-fine).....	8.60	8.43	10.05	9.66	9.62	9.59	9.27	9.15
Sind (Fine).....	7.32	7.06	8.19	8.24	8.71	--	--	--
Peruvian (Good) -								
Tanguis.....	10.90	10.64	12.64	12.50	12.60	--	--	--

Converted at current exchange rates.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton to principal foreign markets, annual
1937-38 and 1938-39, and August 1-October 12, 1938 and 1939 a/
(Running bales)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31		August 1-October 12	
	1937-38	1938-39	1938	1939
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
United Kingdom.....	1,630	478	99	405
Continental Europe.....	3,049	1,791	506	572
Total Europe.....	4,679	2,269	605	977
Japan.....	729	905	202	108
Other countries.....	542	394	62	69
Total.....	5,950	3,568	869	1,154
Linters.....	278	206	40	72
Total, excluding linters.	5,672	3,362	829	1,082

Compiled from the Weekly Stock and Movement Report, New York Cotton Exchange.
a/ Includes linters.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York, San Francisco, Copenhagen, Montreal, and London, October 12, 1939, with comparisons

Market and description	October 13, 1938	October 5, 1939	October 12, 1939
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
New York, 92 score.....	26.2	29.0	29.0
San Francisco, 92 score.....	28.0	31.5	31.0
Montreal.....	a/ 24.6	b/	b/
Copenhagen, official quotation	21.4	c/	c/
London, all sources.....	26.8	d/ 27.4	d/ 27.4

Foreign prices converted at current exchange rates.

a/ Quotations as of October 15.

b/ Quotation of following day converted at prevailing rate of exchange.

c/ Not available.

d/ Maximum price on all butter importer to wholesaler fixed by Government; variations due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

PORK PRODUCTS: Price per 100 pounds at Liverpool, October 13, 1939, with comparisons a/

Market and Item	Week ended b/		
	October 14, 1938	October 6, 1939	October 13, 1939
	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>Dollars</u>
First quality -			
American green bellies.....	15.50	10.42	9.34-12.93
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	21.03	17.26-17.98	17.96-19.76
Canadian green sides.....	19.96	15.28-16.00	15.99-17.96
American short cut green hams.....	20.95	16.90	16.89-18.32
American refined lard.....	10.38	7.64	7.63

Quotations are on the basis of sales from importer to wholesaler.

a/ Converted at current rate of exchange.

b/ Prices fixed from September 1, 1939, on; price variations are due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

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